Abstract

Purpose: In the case of the U.S., a representative country of the anti-terrorism war, this study focused on the ‘National Strategy for Domestic Terrorism in 2021’ published based on various cases and analysis and analyzed its implications and suggested the direction of Korea’s anti-terrorism national strategy.

Method: Based on the literature analysis, the U.S. predicts the trends and prospects of terrorism through its national strategy and background analysis of terrorism in Korea. In addition, a comparative study was conducted on the PVE policies of the United Nations, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

Results: The United States uses information sharing, community utilization, office establishment, violent extremism prevention education, Internet proliferation program development, and a comprehensive approach by experts in various fields.

Conclusion: Domestic terrorism should be addressed as a task of establishing legal concepts, sharing information, using local communities and partners, inviting experts in various fields and taking comprehensive and active approaches to resolving various social, cultural and political conflicts.

[Keywords] Domestic Terrorism, Terrorism, USA National Strategy, CVE, Violent Extremist

1. Introduction

Terrorism, as part of a war of terror, activities and ideologies, has led to soft-target terrorism targeting people, civilian facilities and transportation as a way of achieving terrorist group ideas, ideology and political purposes since September 11, 2001[1][2]. These aspects and characteristics of terrorism created the concept of new terrorism, and the war against terrorism against foreign terrorist groups and terrorists began[3][4]. Since then, strong anti-terrorism policies and legislation have been carried out in response to the internationalization of terrorism, and institutions in each country have conducted research and maintenance to establish a new anti-terror system to cope with new attack groups such as bioterrorism and suicide bombings[5][6][7]. Osama bin Laden, who was behind the September 11 attacks in 2011, was eventually killed and alliance of international nation won the war against Islamic States, which became an international terrorist organization due to the Syrian conflict, but was left with a variety of ideologies and conflicts, including religiously, ethnicity and racially[8][9].

Islam State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), a representative international terrorist organization that emerged after Al-Qaida, spread violent ideas and ideologies to people around the world using the Internet[10], and many young people were deceived by their propaganda and transformed into violent extremists[11][12][13][14] in addition, numerous ideologies have been differentiated due to issues such as religion, society, culture, politics, and race, and activities involving policy-making and coercion by the local government, and various conflicts caused by individuals
and organizations are pointed out as the cause. This situation left the task of not only forcibly restricting the violent acts of extremists around the world but also fundamentally solving the high conflict situation that emerged throughout society.

As such, the recent characteristics of terrorism have been directly attributed to war and conflict, as well as the radicalization of indirect and personal social issues such as age, class, position, gender, discrimination, violence and taste in all areas of society[15]. As a result of the change in terrorism, the United Nations prepared resolution 2178 and a report on the prevention of violent extremism in a meeting to analyze the social and economic conditions of violent extremism and to require countries to formulate national action plans[16][17]. Conflict prevention, strengthening human rights and the rule of law, participation in civil society, strengthening youth capacity, strengthening women’s capacity, education, training and employment, and seven strategies through the Internet and social media include resolving various social conflicts. It can be seen that this was based on efforts to resolve the fundamental causes of violent extremism, away from extremist policies based on physical responses in the past.

As a result, countries have established a system for preventing, preventing and responding to violent extremism, and South Korea has selected and announced the "16 National Action Plans for Preventing Violent Extremism" based on the resolution of the 5th National Terrorism Countermeasures Committee in January 2018. In addition, there is a lack of research on violent extremism and there are not many cases for self-analysis, so it is only indirectly predicting the phenomenon through psychological, social, and eventual characteristics through foreign cases[18][19][20][21].

Then, In the case of the U.S., a representative country of the anti-terrorism war, this study focused on the ‘National Strategy for Domestic Terrorism in 2021’ published based on various cases and analysis and analyzed its implications and suggested the direction of Korea’s anti-terrorism national strategy.

2. Background of U.S. National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism

2.1. Background

In August 2011, the White House announced a national strategy to prevent violent extremism in the United States, and made efforts to prevent violent extremism through policy planning and service to establish continuous ties between local and local government officials, develop support policies and various programs for the vulnerable.

In particular, a strategic office for information sharing was established in the Los Angeles area, an inter-agency partner system for law enforcement was established, and a terrorist prevention system was established in other regions.

This can be said to be representative examples of the establishment of DHS (Department of Homeland Security) dedicated to counter terrorism, the Afghan War, the dispatch of troops to Iraq, and the Syrian air strikes, starting with a national response system centered on overseas terrorism after September 11.

Domestic terrorism of self-sustaining terrorism emerged as a new problem as it sympathized with the use of asymmetric power by terrorist groups, propaganda, recruitment, and spread of ideology using the Internet, or intensified individual ideologies and conflicts. As the foreign counter-terrorism strategy has shifted to a domestic counter-terrorism system, long-term and comprehensive policies are being promoted to solve the fundamental causes of domestic terrorism through the concept of violent extremism.
The violent extremism prevention policy aims to protect the United States and protect the human rights and freedoms of the people by securing a system of prevention and response to domestic terrorism. In addition, unlike in the past, when war between foreign terrorist groups and terrorists was focused, the detailed goal is to clearly recognize, understand, and respond to various political, religious, ethnic, racial conflicts, ideologies, and domestic terrorism caused by these ideas and violence.

Behind the policy are the El Paso retail shooting, Charlotteville protesters, and the Gilroy Garlic Festival shooting, which means that the cause of these incidents has turned into problems that lead to events other than one "conflict factor" dealt with by each agency.

However, this kind of terrorist incident was prohibited by Article 1 of the U.S. Liberal Constitution, which prohibits investigation and classification of individual ideological ideas, and within the concept and scope of domestic terrorism (even if it represents similar violence), there was a limit to response.

Therefore, DHS' Strategic Framework for Countering Terrorism and Targeted Violence, published in September 2019, included "white supremacy" in the threat list for the first time since DHS was established since 9/11 and recognized ethnically motivated violent extremist, especially from the U.S.

2.2. Representative violent extremist incidents

Most of the violent extremist events in the United States show a high statistical rate of right-wing extremist events. Here, among violent extremist events, the main events appearing in the US domestic terrorist strategy report are summarized and the causes are briefly described.

2.2.1. Shooting at El Paso Wallmart

A shooting incident at Wall-Mart at the Cielo Vista Shopping Mall in El Paso on August 3, 2019 resulted in 20 deaths and 26 casualties. The culprit was 21-year-old Patrick Crucius, who justified his actions in a post suggesting racism in the name of a peaceful means that Hispanic immigrants were taking away white jobs and threatening their place in the future. This is an eco-fascist ideology that justifies violence for environmental protection and human happiness, representing a racist and anti-human ecological position.
2.2.2. Charlotsville protesters rushed into a car

Figure 2. Charlotsville protesters.

On August 12, 2017, thousands of members of far-right organizations across the country gathered at the University of Virginia at night with iron bars, clubs, armor, torches, pistols and attack rifles to hold a "right-wing integration" torch demonstration in Charlottesville. While civil rights and progressive citizens who criticize and oppose them protested on the streets the next day, a white supremacist rushed a vehicle toward opposing protesters, seriously injuring four people and killing a woman. An alternative right-wing/white supremacist group led by Richard Spencer protested with torches when the incident decided to remove the statue of Robert E. Lee, a South Korean general during the Civil War, in Charlottesville, and protesters protested with candles. Later, on June 8, the KKK group protested, and on July 8, the KKK group protested once again, but stepped down after confronting the protestors who opposed it. As such, conflicts between groups escalated and the Charlottesville protesters incident occurred.

2.2.3. Shooting at the Gilroy garlic festival

Figure 3. Memorial of Gilroy.
A 19-year-old shooting suspect William Leagan fired an aggressive rifle at the Gilroy Garlic Festival, killing three people and injuring 15 others. Regan, who was the culprit, was shot and killed by police responding to the scene.

On the Instagram account under Regan’s name, a photo of the Garlic Festival was uploaded, and a photo of the sign "High risk of fire today" and a message recommending reading the book "The Power is Justice or Survival of the Reds." Published in 1890, this book contains the content of advocating narcissistic anarchism and post-moralism.


3.1. Concept of domestic terrorism

The concept of domestic terrorism is defined as "an activity involving the following dangerous actions against people's lives," indicating intentional threats and coercion by U.S. criminal law, coercion and violence affecting government policy, genocide, assassination and kidnapping, and the first occurrence within U.S. territorial jurisdiction.

3.2. Classification

One aspect of domestic terrorism is the inspiration for racial and ethnic threats from violent extremists, the network groups that lead to violence, and the support of violent activities. They have a variety of motives, but they represent a common part of having violence against objects such as people of color, immigrants, Jews, Muslims, minorities, women, and sexual minorities (LGBTQI+). Their violence is also sometimes apparent, sometimes not obvious, but there is a white supremacy ideology that claims abhorrence and twisted violence, such as "purification" and "cleaning." Other categories include anti-government and anti-authority violent extremists. They call themselves "militias" and resist state power through violent means, and anti-government violent extremists who want to overthrow the government by judging that capitalism, international cooperation and governance are harmful to society, and Sovereign Citizen violent extremists who want to remain unaffected by state power and law. Those who cannot are classified as others.

3.3. Characteristic

A nature of domestic terrorism is in the form of individuals (alone) or small, unstructured groups. They are recruiting people at cost to meet their goals and satisfaction. Ideas are highly fluid, developed and duplicated, and are linked to conspiracy theories and false information. This form of independent and rapid change is making it difficult for counter-terrorism efforts to prevent, hinder and deter domestic terrorism. In particular, Internet-based communities and platforms are developing public platform monitoring and programs for the spread of Internet-based violent extremism because they have the characteristics of amplifying these threats.

3.4. Strategy

The United States sought to continually improve on how it could analyze and understand the threat of domestic terrorism. The U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Homeland Security (DHS), and the National Center for Counter Terrorism (NCTC) have already provided data on domestic terrorism trends and environment based on information collected by experts, investigators. However, in addition to this regular information, we plan to collect additional threat information from states, federations, regions and authorities to improve policy steps through information sharing, training, prevention and interference so that appropriate law enforcement activities can be made available. In practice, the government provides strategic directions to improve the ability to judge violent extremist terrorism by enabling
systematic information to be provided to related organizations and officials based on the collected information. In addition, it provides directions to exclude prejudice and inappropriate effects of data analysis by external institutions, and furthermore, it provides a systematic approach to domestic terrorism on all axes of the state-private sector for human rights and individual freedom.

3.4.1. Reinforcement of investigation, analysis and information sharing system

Through the strengthening of the information sharing system, terrorist information is published and distributed as an open-source through non-confidential information production and classification, and additional indicators, warnings, and response levels and steps to potential threats are provided to enable fast and effective information sharing. It also provides guidance and development of indicators that can collect and provide various views and data based on data related to various domestic terrorists so that information sharing in related states, regions and organizations can be facilitated.

Since domestic terrorism spreads ideological propagation and violent acts across international boundaries, it is essential to consider international aspects to identify and respond to them. Modernized information analysis sharing and activities are complex because they are collected from various countries and institutions, and they plan to train people who receive support or training from the institution. It also plans to conduct intelligence sharing with foreign organizations to investigate and analyze terrorist funds at home and abroad. Furthermore, efforts are being made to establish a comprehensive area of response to identify the current and imminent issues of domestic terrorist threats as well as the factors that contribute to more violence in the future.

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3.4.2. Prevent domestic terrorism recruitment and mobilization to violence

In order to reduce the risk of domestic terrorism, some measures are being taken to limit the availability of a wide range of online services as part of reducing access to weapons and ammunition that can be used in terrorism. However, this is set in a way that takes into account privacy and human rights aspects. It also requires veterans or related subjects to report on membership or recruitment, extends relevant education and technical support, and enhances individuals' resilience and responsiveness to violent activities and false information by developing a documentary. Domestic terrorism is caused by a lot of preparation online and offline. These activities are taking place online at a personal level, including social media, online game platforms, file upload sites, and chat platforms, helping terrorists avoid violence by exploiting Internet-based communication platforms.

3.4.3. Disrupt and deter domestic terrorism activity

The main institution behind domestic terrorism activities is the FBI and the Justice Department, which are planning to cope with domestic terrorism by expanding the infrastructure of analysts, investigators and executives from the two agencies through additional budgets in 2022. Based on this, the government will also improve the stage of information sharing to analyze
threats of terrorism in Korea and share updated information with related organizations. In addition to the existing information sharing platform, the process plans to receive feedback from each agency so that sharing can be achieved through platform improvement and mobile application development. It also includes strengthening programs developed by the Department of Homeland Security, including training in identifying topology, semiotics, linguistics and potential domestic terrorists, state-regional anti-terrorism training, initial response toolbox, mobilization indicator 4th edition booklet, and understanding and support for effective field response. In addition, collaboration on new approaches and ideas is envisioned on how to effectively utilize the current ban on private military activities to counter military violence extremism. The United States has also experienced the side effects of legal enforcement of violations of individual human rights and freedoms in the past, so it must consider provisions that have practical effects on potential legislative amendments related to domestic terrorism as well as civil liberties and rights. This background includes the evaluation of domestic terrorism-related legislation through the Ministry of Justice's evaluation of domestic terrorism strategies in consultation with Congress. The United States has a very powerful search system, and over time it has been improved and corrected around civil liberties and rights. Based on this experience, additional scrutiny and terrorist activities are effectively excluded when suspected terrorists enter. Internally, all employees of military, police and government agencies have the effect of preventing and promoting domestic terrorist threats by employees through questionnaires such as (SF)–85, SF–85P, and SF–86, and continuing to maintain human resource provision and training programs such as airports, ports, chemical plants, and critical facilities.

3.4.4. Confront long-term contributors to domestic terrorism

The fourth strategy calls for the eradication of racism at the government level, the resolution of polarization, the establishment and enforcement of equity laws, calls for a democratic solution to various conflicts by means of nonviolent means, and continues federal efforts to address imminent terrorist threats.

4. Environment of Violent extremism in Republic of Korea

In Korea, the second vice minister’s remarks at the Council on Violent Extremism in March 2015 emphasized education as a prevention of violent extremism. After that, in accordance with the UN’s action plan to prevent violent extremism in 2016, based on the resolution of the 5th National Terrorism Countermeasures Committee in 2018, 16 national action plans categorized government ministries into issues of extremism such as foreigners, vulnerable groups, teenagers, ideological issues such as gender equality, and human rights.

Table 1. Korea national action plans for prevention of violent extremism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Plan</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Establishment of a foundation for establishing a culture of dialogue and communication.</td>
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<td>2. Monitoring policies and strengthening reflux to protect and promote human rights.</td>
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<td>3. Local community prevention and security reinforcement.</td>
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<td>4. Block the influx of violent extremism abroad.</td>
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<td>5. Support for foreigners in Korea to adapt to Korea.</td>
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<td>6. Social security for the vulnerable.</td>
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<td>8. Reinforcement of education to foster a sense of respect for life and community for youth.</td>
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<td>9. Support for vulnerable adolescents to adapt to society.</td>
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<td>10. Promotion of gender equality and women's participation.</td>
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<td>11. Promote youth employment and support start-ups.</td>
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<td>12. Raising awareness of the community through global citizenship education.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Conducting education on the prevention of violent extremism for soldiers serving in the military.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Creating a sound Internet environment through public-private cooperation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Strengthening the capabilities of terrorist organizations to prevent abuse of information and communication technology.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Encourage activities to improve Internet culture.</td>
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</table>

In Korea, the spread of the concept and ideology of violent extremism is dealt with only in part because there is a lack of standards or data that can be called examples of violent extremism.

However, related incidents have occurred, including incident of Kim's, departure to Syria for joining foreign terrorist group called IS, the incident of Opesan Tunnel, attack to national police by using self-manufactured gun and the incident of Dani, who uploaded link to ISIS' support and inquiries. These cases are classified as terrorist incidents or common crimes due to links with foreign terrorist groups.

5. Implications and Conclusions

Violent extremism has become a new threat in various ideologies and conflicts. Violent extremism in Korea has yet to be actively discussed or superficially serious about the legal system, definition, and classification. However, crimes similar to violent extremism are gradually emerging in Korea due to the differentiation of various ideologies among countries, organizations, and individuals along with various political, social, cultural, and racial diversification. In particular, domestic extremism can be caused by gender, age, economic class, minority, business, political orientation, and controlled quarantine policies among the socially disadvantaged and vulnerable, including extremist communities, multi culturalism, Muslim religious conflicts. In addition, there are inherent factors that can utilize and plan propaganda, agitation, recruitment, and group actions through the Internet space where people with the same tendency can gather and communicate, so in the event of an incident, the spread of ideology and crime through the media can also be a new threat. Federal agencies, including the U.S. FBI, have categorized terrorism as "international terrorism" that is affected or associated with it, but have published this national strategy, comprehensively define domestic terrorism, including violent crimes and foreign terrorism in the past criminal justice system. In comparison, South Korea defines international terrorist groups and foreign terrorist fighters designated by the UN as "terrorism" under the Anti-Terrorism Act, which requires the establishment of terms related to domestic terrorism and improvement of legislation. In January 2018, 16 national action plans were established for the prevention of violent extremism, but no specific program has been implemented, so it is urgent to come up with policies for the prevention of violent extremism that not only suppress terrorist acts but also turn ordinary individuals into terrorists or support terrorist acts.

The only content related to "terrorism" in the action plan is strengthening the capabilities of terrorist groups to prevent abuse of information and communication technology. This can be seen as a similar concept of violent extremism and terrorism, but the actual legal basis indicates...
that there is a lack of legal basis to define violent extremism as "terrorism" under the anti-terrorism law, which focuses on foreign terrorist groups and terrorists.

In this situation, Korea's action plan to respond to violent extremism was desirable in terms of prevention and response to violent extremism, but there is no control tower or organization established by DHS, and it does not classify the scope and characteristics of violent extremism and events. This can be interpreted as a result of the UN's statement on comprehensive preventive measures without distinction between terrorism and violent extremism, and it is necessary to establish a legal and institutional basis for the Prime Minister's Office counter-terrorism center in Korea to conduct action plans. Therefore, under the current law, violent extremism is forced to be dealt with in the same procedures and methods as ordinary criminal crimes, and it seems necessary to establish a concept of domestic terrorism. Thus, legal concepts should be established in Korea to comprehensively define the criminal justice system and the concept of terrorism, classify domestic terrorism and foreign terrorism, or enable the interpretation and law enforcement of the concept of violent extremism.

In addition, the anti-terrorism center should report the implementation of the overall action plan for comprehensive preventive measures against violent extremist crimes to each ministry every year to secure the basis for data-based domestic terrorist concepts, classification, characteristics, and more detailed response plans. In this context, the use of information sharing and local communities and partners to assess threats to violent extremism and to prepare specific prevention and response programs is required[27]. It is self-sustaining in the nature of violent extremism, and it is important to identify local communities and causes rather than approaching them as large units of state[28]. Then, experts from various fields should be invited to resolve these various conflicts to address domestic terrorism as a comprehensive scope and an active approach[29][30]. Specifically, through the private investigator system introduced in Korea, local police, national police, and intelligence agencies should be able to collect and share the information through cooperation with the state as well as private partners and veterans.

6. References

6.1. Journal articles


7. Appendix

7.1. Authors contribution
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<tr>
<th>Initial name</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<td>- Make a significant contribution to collection ☑</td>
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<td>Corresponding</td>
<td>- Final approval of the paper ☑</td>
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<td>- Corresponding ☑</td>
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<td>- Play a decisive role in modification ☑</td>
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<td>- Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and</td>
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<td>interpretation of data ☑</td>
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<td>Co-Author</td>
<td>- Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers ☑</td>
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